In the Claims:

1. A method for storing critical data in a hard drive, comprising:

identifying a plurality of critical sectors of a hard drive medium having critical data, the critical data likely to be requested in a pre-determined order upon the occurrence of a critical event; and

re-allocating the critical sectors into sequential order on the hard drive medium, the sequential order corresponding to the pre-determined order.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said re-allocating the critical sectors includes:

reading the critical data from the critical sector; and

writing the critical data to one of a plurality of sequential sectors, the plurality of sequential sectors having a smaller than typically accepted RRO.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the smaller than typically accepted RRO is achieved by extensive use of RRO reduction techniques on final wedges.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the smaller than typically accepted RRO is achieved by extensive use of a means for reducing the RRO.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said re-allocating the critical sectors includes:

reading the critical data from the critical sector; and

writing the critical data to one of a plurality of sequential sectors, the writing performed to every other data track on the hard drive medium.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said re-allocating the critical sectors includes:

reading the critical data from the critical sector; and

writing the critical data to one of a plurality of sequential sectors, the sequential sectors having an extended inter-sector distance between them.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein said re-allocating the critical sectors includes:

reading the critical data from the critical sector; and

writing the critical data to one of a plurality of sequential sectors at a slower than optimal speed.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein identifying a plurality of critical sectors includes:

recording the sequence in which a plurality of critical sectors is previously requested by a host device.

9 The method of claim 1, further comprising:

detecting an occurrence of a critical event; and

reading the critical data from the re-allocated critical sectors.

10. A method for storing critical data in a hard drive, comprising:

identifying a plurality of critical sectors of a hard drive medium having critical data, the critical data likely to be requested upon the occurrence of a critical event;

re-allocating the critical sectors into sequential order on the hard drive medium; and

storing critical data location information in FLASH, the critical data location information relating to the location of the critical data on the hard drive medium.